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influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expul-*
sive bandages.

EXPUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *expunge*.] Abolition; the act of ex-
punging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPUNGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.
The difference of the denarius and drachm having been
done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbutn.*
Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions,
and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which
they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandys.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or drefs,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain
More curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrement parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:

Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come! *Pope.*

EXPURGATION. *n. f.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys
and ureters, serve for *expurgation*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Wife men know, that arts and learning want *expurga-*
tion; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it can-
not escape many errors. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*

EXPURGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in
purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of
the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages
admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we
might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having
once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their
reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 7.*

EXQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Farfought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that
which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker, b. i. f. 5.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge
of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite*
perfection and readiness? *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species;
and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and
the most *exquisite* judgment, could have fitted their conversa-
tion and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a
more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them
sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or
disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar
of falshy and contempt. *King Charles.*

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite*.] Perfectly; completely:
in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both
open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become
stronger. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 86.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Ara-
bic, and fought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most
excellent linguist. *Watton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glittering spoil his horse adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of opera's is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the
music is good. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

EXQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *exquisite*.] Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so
exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between
them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely
difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses
or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing co-
pied from another.

EXSICCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccare*.] Drying; having the power
to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with
medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry
in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wifeman.*

To EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by
precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not
unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture
and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EXSICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exsiccare*.] The act of drying.

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That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of hu-
midity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and
clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*

EXSICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccare*.] Having the power of
drying.

EXSPURATION. *n. f.* [*expur*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by
spitting.

EXSUCTION. *n. f.* [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out, or
draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking
with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this
first *exsuction* you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of
air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exsude*, Latin.] A sweating out; an
exillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or exillation of
some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

To EXSUFFULATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakespeare*.]
To whisper; to buzz in the ear, [from the Italian verb
suffolare.] *Hammer.*

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsuffilate* and blown fumes. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

EXSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.] A blast working
underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away
without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with
easy return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the
helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To rouse up; to
stir up. *Did.*

EXTANCY. *n. f.* [from *extant*.] Parts rising up above the
rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of
the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered
likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is
naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called
perioosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant*
at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December
1603. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

EXTATICAL. *adj.* [*extaticus*, See ECSTASY.]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatical* love, which continual-
ly carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous.

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

EXTEMPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Aleimus the sophister hath many arguments to prove,
that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech.
Hooker, b. v. f. 22.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good ex-
temporal judgment and discourse, for the satisfying of publick
ministers. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in
haste, or be *extemporal*. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without
premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakespeare, Anthony and Cleopatra.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without
premeditation; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Latin.] Uttered or per-
formed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition
of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any
subject. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

That men should confer at very distant removes by an ex-
temporary intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glanv.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent
interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without per-
petual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTEMPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any
previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is nothing but roaring. *Sh.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without prepara-
tion; but, above all, how foolish is it to engage *extempore*,
where the concern is eternity?

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, pursue the carrion-crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*? *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 3.*

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2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore*
differtation upon a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator, No. 247.*

EXTEMPORINESS. *n. f.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of
speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extem-
pore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element
than in the pulpit; though, even here, it is much more ex-
cusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To EXTEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old fire, his helpless hand extend. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Should'ring god's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who
persuades himself that he can extend his thoughts farther than
God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*

3. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few extend their thoughts towards universal know-
ledge. *Locke.*

4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to
magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain;
You grant, at least he is extended,
Ergo, the whole dispute is ended. *Prior.*

5. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione, & extend the regal line. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

6. To increase in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech
concerning diffinitude reach, who can assure us that it ex-
tends farther than to those things only wherein the nations
were idolatrous. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*

8. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. *Pf. civ. 12.*

9. To seize by a course of law.

The law, that fetters all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon extend her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

EXTENDER. *n. f.* [from *extend*.] The person or instrument
by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened
gently. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend*.] Capable of extension;
capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such
as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly ex-
tensible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *extend*.] Unlimited extension.
In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little pro-
perty.

Certain *molecular seminales* must keep the world from an
infinity, and *extensibility* of excursions every moment into
new figures and animals. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *extensibilis*.] The quality of being
extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *exten-*
sibility, who can say? *Grew's C. smol. Sac. b. ii. c. 5.*

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [*extensibilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus being fixed to an *extensibilis* membrane, follows
the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensibilis* beyond the object of
poetry. *Glanv. Scops. c. 15.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensibilis*.] Capacity of being
extended.

EXTENSION. *n. f.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fullness of meat, especially in chil-
dren, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon.*

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none
endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension*
of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished
from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being no-
thing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, move-
able parts; and the *extension* of space; the continuity of un-
solid, inseparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke.*

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EXTENSIVE. *adj.* [*extensus*, Latin.] Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit
of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the mo-
dems have advanced them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive*.] Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment concerning
them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and
surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them
all aright. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensus*.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this con-
trivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the be-
nefit. *Government of the Tongue, f. i.*

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are
of service. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness*
of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken
two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose
neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is
extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any
part. *Quincy.*

Complaisant and civil people had the flexors of the head
very strong; but in the proud and insolent there was a great
overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck and the
muscles of the back. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

EXTENT. *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is
extended.

Both his hands most filthy sculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fai. Queen.*

EXTENT. *n. f.* [*extensus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just extent over all Israel's sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Communication; distribution.

An emperor of Rome
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' extent
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

3. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

To EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it
is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Museum.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

But fortune there *extenuate* the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate. Opposite to ag-
gravate.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith
he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate*
his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence
less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bac.*

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To make lean.

EXTENUATION. *n. f.* [from *extenuate*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; con-
trary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds
of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Att.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh
of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTERIOR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external;
not intrinsic.